

THE RUGBY CANTONETTE

AND EAST TENNESSEE NEWS.

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RUGBY, MORGAN COUNTY, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885.

WHOLE NUMBER, 181.

Cheap Farming Lands

—ON THE—

BOARD OF AID ESTATE

—ON THE—

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.

COMPARATIVE ELEVATION.

Cincinnati	550 feet above sea level.
Chattanooga	685 "
Rugby	1410 "

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

All health seekers, whether from Northern or Southern States, should try the climate of the Cumberland Plateau. The recent United States Census shows it to be almost the only district east of the Rocky Mountains entirely free from malarial, pulmonary and intestinal diseases. The Plateau has a double climate, one resulting from latitude and the other from elevation. The air is pure and invigorating. The water is freestone; cool and sparkling. Mineral springs are numerous.

The mean summer temperature is 72 deg. Fahr., and in winter 37 deg. Fahr. The nights are always cool and refreshing.

MINERALS.

The whole of the Cumberland Plateau is underlain by coal. The upper measures only have as yet been worked. These outcrop on the eastern portion of the Board's estate and are being successfully worked at several points along the C. S. R. R. The lower measures have been opened by test workings only, and show a five foot vein which extends under the whole tract at a depth of about 400 feet.

The district is also underlain by the oil bearing sands and limestones of the lower carboniferous system. And these beds on their western outcrop show unmistakable evidences of petroleum.

At Rugby Road there is an excellent deposit of potter's clay. Samples have been tested with very satisfactory results.

TIMBER.

The whole country is heavily timbered. The principal varieties are Pines—white, yellow and black; Oaks—white, black, chestnut, red, spotted and post; Hickory, Maple, Chestnut and Dogwood. The Board of Aid Estate saw mill affords opportunities for rapidly converting this timber into marketable lumber.

SOIL.

The soil is sandy loam upon a mulatto clay subsoil. It is light, friable, holds manure, is easily cultivated and responds readily and generously to the least fertilizer.

CROPS AND GRASSES.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley all grow well, though this is not claimed as a grain growing soil. Tobacco is a profitable crop here, as also is sorghum. Hord grass, orchard grass, German and pearl millet, timothy and red clover have all been tried, and take hold and root well. Kentucky blue grass also thrives wherever introduced. The natural pasture is abundant.

VEGETABLES.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley all grow well, though this is not claimed as a grain growing soil. Tobacco is a profitable crop here, as also is sorghum. Hord grass, orchard grass, German and pearl millet, timothy and red clover have all been tried, and take hold and root well. Kentucky blue grass also thrives wherever introduced. The natural pasture is abundant.

FRUIT AND GRAPE CULTURE.

This region is especially adapted to fruit, and particularly to the winter apple and the grape. The apple crop here has never been known to fail. The trees are healthy, and the fruit smooth, plump, juicy and firm, rarely ever speckling or rotting. The grape finds all the conditions requisite to the highest success. The vines are vigorous, robust, free from mildew and rot. The best wine varieties have succeeded admirably, and the wines made from them are excellent in quality and in good demand. These two fruits are destined to become the great and staple products of the Plateau, and will undoubtedly yield larger returns than any other crops now cultivated.

Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, plums, and nearly all the small fruits thrive and bear prolifically.

STOCK AND SHEEP RAISING.

The excellent natural pasturage, good drainage, abundance of running water and freedom from flies make these occupations eminently suitable and remunerative. Stop feeding stock for eight months in the year. Come South, where you can buy cheap lands, work out doors all the winter, and turn your stock into the woods most of the year.

EDUCATION.

Rugby has an excellent primary public school. It occupies the ground floor of the Church building, and is in every respect well appointed. It is open all the year and gives a free education. A school for boys, which will be affiliated to the University of the South and afford a preparatory collegiate education, is in course of organization.

The free school system of the State provides a school term of five months, in every district.

TITLES.

The titles are among the oldest and best in Tennessee, and have been thoroughly investigated and perfected.

LAND.

The Board of Aid Estate centrally situated on this plateau, consists of 35,000 acres of grazing, farming, fruit raising and vine growing lands.

It Skirts Ten Miles of Frontage on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, With Four Depots Located on It.

The lands enumerated below are being offered in tracts suitable to all purchasers, at low figures and with deferred payments.

Board lands on the C. S. R. R., west of Glen Mary Station. About 5,000 acres of very desirable land fronting on the C. S. R. R. is here laid out in 100 acre farms. No farm is more than three miles from either Sunbright or Glen Mary Depots; to the latter are adjacent the Crooke Coal Mines, employing 200 men and with an output of twelve car loads per day. Glen Mary has 300 inhabitants, three stores, telegraph station and post-office, and is stopped at by all trains, four passenger and four freight daily. Good and ready market, with best shipping facilities for other agricultural produce or timber and tan-bark.

Also several fine tracts of land fronting and lying on the east side of the C. S. R. R., and half a mile south of Glen Mary.

Board lands on the C. S. R. R., west of Sunbright. These lands lie directly south of the above and are close to the thriving town of Sunbright, with 200 inhabitants, two hotels, Masonic Lodge, six stores and post-office. They are well watered and timbered, and have excellent market, shipping and especially lumbering facilities.

RUGBY.

Founded in 1880 has many social advantages, viz. Two Good Hotels, Fine Church and School Building, Public Library with 6,000 volumes, Masonic Lodge, Drug Store, Large Commissary, and two other General Stores, Dairy, Livery Stable, Weekly Newspaper, Post Office with two mails per day and telephone connection with Rugby Road, its depot on the C. S. R. R., which is a telegraph station with good siding accommodation. The town is beautifully laid out and picturesquely situated between the gorgeous Port Pigeon River and White Oak Creek. The streets are clean and dry, and in fact find no difficulty in making exercise even in the worst winter weather. They are bordered by, for the most part, good houses, standing in well-kept, neatly fenced gardens, and by several very attractive villa residences. Several choice mineral waters containing sulphur and iron constituents, which are highly esteemed. Choice building lots are now being offered at very reasonable prices, also small tracts on the town site suitable for vineyards.

The site of Rugby Road is laid out in town lots and the Board is prepared to offer liberal inducements to persons settling there for manufacturing or business purposes.

The Board's Rugby lands comprise several tracts lying west of Rugby, in Morgan and Pentecost Counties, as well as all their territory between Rugby and Rugby Road and Robin's Depots on the C. S. R. R. These lands are traversed by the Rugby Pike, a graded road, seven miles long and pronounced the best dirt road in Tennessee, and are, on account of the superior communication, accessible to the railroad as the less remote lands of the Board. They are situated on the direct and, in winter, only line of traffic from the C. S. R. R. to Jamestown, Livingston, Celina and Byrdstown, respectively the county-seats of Pentecost, Overton, Clay and Pickett Counties.

The Board has arrangements with the C. S. R. R. by which they can furnish settlers with reduced rate certificates from Cincinnati and Chattanooga to Rugby Road, on application to the undersigned. Maps and plans can be seen at the Board's Office on Central Avenue. Intending settlers will be most liberally dealt with, and any information cheerfully given by

ROBERT WALTON,

Rugby, Morgan Co., Tenn.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Secretary Whitney Advises Upon our Policy.

The Isthmus to be kept open to Transit, and Lives and Property of American Citizens to be Protected.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Whitney, late this afternoon, telegraphed as follows to Pensacola, to Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, who sailed to-day from New Orleans, with the U. S. steamship Tennessee: "In addition to the force under your command in the steamships Tennessee, Swatara, Alliance and Galena, all of which should be at Aspinwall upon your arrival, you will be reinforced by about two hundred marines, dispatched to-day from New York by the steamship City of Para, with tents and camp equipment. To provide for contingencies, further supplies will be sent at once. The duty you are called upon to perform calls for the exercise of great discretion. The object of the expedition is the performance by the United States of their engagements to preserve the neutrality of, and keep open the transit from Colon to Panama, and further to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The circumstances, as understood, from which the necessity for the expedition has arisen are, in general, that a steamship belonging to Americans has been seized at Colon by an armed force, and goods in transit taken from her, her officers and the American Consul imprisoned, and the transit across the Isthmus interrupted. With the consequences involved in these past acts you are not concerned. Your sole duty is confined to seeing that a free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus is restored and maintained, and that the lives and property of American citizens are protected. If on your arrival at the Isthmus, order shall have been restored, and the Colombian authorities are adequate to the protection of life and property, and the maintenance of the free transit, you will interfere in no respect with the constituted authorities, but report and await orders. You have no part to perform in the political and social disorders of Colombia, and it will be your duty to see that no irritation or unfriendliness shall arise from your presence at the Isthmus. The incidental exercise of humanity toward American citizens in exigent distress must be left to your sound discretion."

Tamal in Flames.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from General Graham is as follows: "TAMAL HILL, April 3.—3.30. "Tamal Hill, April 3.—The rebels were occupied last night by a chain of pickets, supported by a strong reserve force. The enemy's fire was silenced at one o'clock this morning by a volley from our advanced picket of grenadiers and by a shell from a thirteen-pounder. The rest of the night was quiet. Only seven fell out of the ranks yesterday during the fifteen hours' march. Do not expect to meet with serious resistance." Another dispatch from General Graham gives the following: "TAMAL HILLS, April 3.—Noon.—Our forces advanced at 8 this morning and occupied the village and Khor. We encountered slight opposition from the rebels, but the latter were routed. We found very little water, and what there was of very bad quality. I am going to return with my whole force to the first zereba. Four soldiers were wounded by the rebels. The rebels are now in the village of Tamal Hill. A dispatch which was filed at Suakin at 2 o'clock this afternoon says: "Tamal is in flames. The British loss in occupying the place was one killed and six wounded."

Public Finances.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A statement prepared at the Treasury Department, based on the latest returns, shows the excess of available assets over the demand liabilities of the Government to be \$16,418,992. According to this statement the net cash is \$206,363,694, and the net liabilities \$189,945,702. This statement is prepared under the new form from which the fractional silver coin is omitted as an asset, and the \$100,000,000 reserve is treated as a liability. The Comptroller of the Currency said to-day that the failure of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va., is a most serious one, the Government is amply protected, and will suffer no loss in consequence.

A Week's Business Complications.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., are the smallest chronicled in any week since the year 1883 commenced. In the United States there were 197, and in Canada 34, or a total of 231, as against 277 last week and 256 the week previous. Three-fourths of the failures are furnished by the Western, Southern and Pacific States. In New York City the assignments are light and few.

Snow-storm in Canada.

TORONTO, April 3.—A severe snow-storm is prevailing throughout Ontario to-day. About eight inches of snow has fallen, and it is still snowing.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The snow-storm, which has been raging here since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, shows no signs of abating. No trains have arrived from the east or west.

Preferred Death to Arrest.

MANSON, IOWA, April 3.—Alvin Allen, of Walcott, Vt., while being pursued by an officer and posse of men here yesterday, who wished to arrest him for forgery, fired four bullets at his pursuers and the fifth through his own brain, killing himself instantly. Letters found on his person indicate that he was a fugitive from justice elsewhere, and resolved never to be taken alive.

Compulsory Education.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—The New Jersey House of Representatives passed a bill requiring all children between the ages of seven and twelve years to attend school at least twenty weeks each year.

The Number of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The total number of nominations sent to the Senate prior to its adjournment by the President was 173, of which 159 were confirmed, two rejected and twelve not acted upon.

A MAD MOTHER'S CRIME.

Saturates Her Little Ones With Kerosene and Sets Them Afire Cuts Her Throat and Dies With Them.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 2.—The details have just reached here of a terrible tragedy that occurred in the town of Attica, Wyoming County, near the line of the Erie Railroad. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon a farmer named Scott Spring and his hired man returned to the house, from the woods, several hundred yards distant, where they had been at work. Spring saw smoke issuing from the house, and was surprised to find all the windows and doors fastened. He burst open the kitchen door and was horrified to find his little boy, three years old, lying on the floor dead. He rushed into the sitting room where the smoke was dense. He exclaimed: "Oh, my God! my children!" as he discovered in this room that another child had died. He rushed into the bedroom, and found the floor, its clothing burning fiercely, as was also the bed-clothing in the corner of the room, upon which lay the mother of the children. She was lying on her back, her face covered by her own hand. By almost superhuman exertion the flames were extinguished, but not until the two-year-old child and the mother were burned almost to a crisp, producing horrible deaths. Examination of the clothing of the children showed that their mother had saturated them with kerosene and then lighted them, before drawing the razor across her throat. Her motive for the inhuman deed is said to have been rage at her husband. She was his second wife, and had quarreled with the grown step-daughters, whose side their father had taken, producing a row between the husband and wife. They had agreed to separate, and she was soon to start for her old home in the West. She had quarreled with her husband on the evening previous to the tragedy because he did not furnish her money for her immediate departure. Scott Spring claims to have always used the woman well, and that she had a most violent and ungovernable temper, but that he never suspected she would commit such an awful crime.

Superstition and Witchcraft.

READING, PA., April 2.—A strange story of superstition and witchcraft, which is verified by some of the best known people in the neighborhood, comes from Windsor Castle, a small village situated along the foot of the Blue Mountains. John Fink, a farmer, has five children who have become afflicted with a strange malady, and the line neighborhood believes that they are bewitched. The afflicted children are Carolyn, aged twenty-one years; John, aged sixteen; Louise, aged fourteen; Sallie, aged eleven; and Willie, aged seven. Residing near the Finks is an elderly woman, who has been looked upon with suspicion by her neighbors for some years, and she is believed to have bewitched the children. The latter say that the old woman manifests herself in the form of a cat, though no one else in the family is able to see it. They are frequently thrown into violent spasms, which pass from one to the other. They frequently cry out, beseeching God to release them from their terrible spell. They imagine that the cat is endeavoring to jump into their faces to scratch their eyes out. Then they tear at their throats and rush into the open air, as they say, the imaginary old woman is trying to squeeze the life out of them. Next they weep and cry out that she is biting them. They become exhausted after these spells, and their friends fear that unless they are cured soon they will die. Dr. Hatfield, a family physician, says it is a case which he cannot solve. Dr. Hagenman, of this city, the recognized witch doctor throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, visited the children. He laid his hands on their foreheads, and after seeing him in incantations. After his visit the children became worse. The house is continually surrounded by crowds of people, who drive to the place from miles around.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following is the public debt statement for March: Four-and-a-halves.....\$250,000,000
Tens.....27,710,000
Threes.....19,190,500
Refunding certificates.....248,200,000
Navy Pension Fund.....14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt.....\$1,196,140,500
Mortgage debt.....\$25,250,000
Legal-tenders.....360,739,081
Certificates of deposit.....27,210,000
U. S. Notes held for redemption.....27,210,000
Fractional currency.....6,967,000
Total without interest.....\$67,620,531
Total debt.....\$1,263,761,031
Total interest.....\$1,196,140,500
Cash in the Treasury.....484,474,174
Debt, less cash in the Treasury.....\$1,405,436,662
Decrease during March.....483,474,000
Decrease since June 30, 1884.....44,610,658
Current liabilities:
Interest unpaid.....\$1,562,538
Debt on which interest has ceased.....4,051,505
Interest thereon.....242,310
Gold and silver certificates.....290,699,571
U. S. Notes held for redemption.....27,210,000
Certificates of deposit.....27,210,000
Cash balance available.....153,813,451
Total.....\$484,474,174
Available assets:
Cash in the Treasury.....\$484,474,174
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable by the United States.....64,623,512
Principal outstanding.....909,352
Interest accrued not yet paid.....65,639,530
Interest paid by companies by transportation service.....19,154,305
of cash payment, five percent. By the earnings.....655,108
Balance of interest paid by the United States.....45,238,705

Unconfirmed Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Senate refused to confirm the following appointments of the President: McMullen, Appraiser at New York; Kernochan, Naval Officer at New Orleans; Henderson, Internal Revenue Collector at Indianapolis; McGraw, Internal Revenue Collector for West Virginia; Lang, of Texas, Consul at Hamburg; Russell, of Connecticut, Consul at Liverpool; Grosvenor, of Philadelphia, Consul at Athens; Howell, of Georgia, Consul at Manchester; and G. Marion Moore, Postmaster at Pleasanton, Kas. It was regarded as in no wise necessary for a thoroughly Democratic Administration to make the changes, the positions being in no sense political, and the terms of office not having expired.

Obituary.

LONDON, April 2.—Franz Abt, the German musician and composer, is dead, at the age of sixty-five years.

LONDON, April 2.—Earl Cairnes died suddenly at his residence, at Bournemouth, this morning.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

By Fire to Escape Capture by the Government Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following dispatch from Commander Kane, of the Galena, has just been received by the Secretary of the Navy: "Aspinwall is in ashes, burnt by the insurgents to escape capture by the Government troops. The Pacific Mail Dock Railroad property, on the north end of the island, and the canal property at Crispal are the only buildings saved. Shipping is safe. I have all my forces on shore watching property. My ship is crowded with refugees. Thousands are destitute and without shelter." Aspinwall is a beautiful city, of about 5,000 inhabitants, on Navy Bay, forty-eight miles by rail from Panama. Aspinwall is on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. It was founded in 1852 by the railroad company, and has a good harbor.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President has sent in the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Consul Generals, Thomas M. Walker, of Connecticut, at London; Frederick Raine, of Maryland, at Berlin. To be Ministers Resident, Isaac Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, Netherlands; Rufus Magee, Indiana, Sweden and Norway. Ministers Resident and Consuls General, Edward Parke Curtis Lewis, of New Jersey, Portugal; Rasmus B. Anderson, of Wisconsin, Denmark; Consul A. Haller Grosse, of Pennsylvania, Athens. Alexander McCune, of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury. David Settle, of North Carolina, Marshal of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina. Postmasters, Myron H. Peck, at Batavia, N. Y.; Andrew D. Morgan, N. Y. City; Captain Wm. J. Volkman, Fifth Cavalry, to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General. Captain George H. Burton, Twenty-First Infantry, to be Major and Inspector General. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Railroads. Lewis Mullen, of New York, Appraiser in the district of New York. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, Surveyor of Customs at the port of Cincinnati. Clement Dowd, of North Carolina, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of North Carolina. John Henderson, of Indiana, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eleventh District of Indiana. Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, England, to be special fiscal agents of the Navy Department. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, to Brazil; Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to Russia; Anthony M. Kelly, of Virginia, to Italy. Minister Resident, George W. Morrill, of Nevada, to Hawaiian Islands. Consul General, Edmund Jassen, of Illinois, at Vienna. Consul, Evan P. Howell, of Georgia, at Manchester, England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States: Wm. R. Roberts, of New York, to Chili. Charles T. Black, of Kentucky, to Peru. Charles T. Russell, of Connecticut, Consul to Liverpool, England. Henry G. Pearson, Postmaster at New York. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, Commissioner of Agriculture. John T. McGraw, of West Virginia, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of West Virginia. Henry P. Kernschar, of Louisiana, Naval Officer at New Orleans. Andrew J. Boyd, of North Carolina, Collector of Internal Revenue for Fifth District of North Carolina. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan. Wm. M. Lang, of Texas, United States Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

The President Will Fight Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The members of the Utah Commission had a very satisfactory interview with the President to-day. They made a verbal report to him of the condition of affairs in Utah, and outlined their plan for future work. The President listened to them with attention, and expressed satisfaction at the progress made, and approved their plans. He promised the Commission, that whatever could be done by the Administration toward strengthening their hands and sustaining them and the judiciary of Utah in the effort to root out the practice of polygamy, would be done. The members of the Commission also saw the Attorney General, and received from him similar satisfactory assurances of support. To-morrow they will call upon the Secretary of the Interior, and after seeing him will start immediately for Salt Lake City, where they will hold a meeting on the 10th inst.

A Singular Sort of Riot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—The Government is in arrears to the soldiers for several months' pay, and to-day the wives of the soldiers attempted to secure attention to their husbands' demands by appearing in force at the office of the Minister of Finance. Bands of women collected to the number of 2,000 or more at the public building occupied by the Cabinet officers. At an appointed hour they marched in a body to the office of the Minister of Finance. Pushing past the guards, they entered the office, and confronting the minister, demanded the pay due their husbands. Policemen were called in and tried to expel them, but the women turned on the officers and forced them to retire. The Finance Minister made a plausible excuse for the delay of paying the men. The women declared his answer unsatisfactory, and made a rush for him. He however escaped by jumping out of a back window.

Boiler Explosion.

NORFOLK, ENGLAND, April 1.—The boiler at Dave Hulse's saw mill, near Scipio, exploded this afternoon. The engineer, Anthony Cleaver, was killed instantly. David Hulse, Morton Hulse and Alfred Hulse were dangerously injured, and it is thought David Hulse will die. The mill is a complete wreck. A piece of the boiler, weighing one thousand pounds, was found five hundred yards from the place, and was stopped by striking a ten-inch oak tree, ten feet from its base, breaking the tree off at the roots.

Chinese Restriction Ruling.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just decided an interesting point arising under the Chinese emigration act. Joe James, a Chinaman residing in this country, and who has embraced the Christian religion, applied for permission to bring his wife, who lives in China, to this country. The department decides, under recent ruling of the United States Circuit Court of California, that she can not be allowed to land.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Large Sign and Brick Blown Down by the Wind.

A Young Lady Instantly Killed and Another Badly Mangled.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 5.—About 8 o'clock this afternoon, during the momentary prevalence of a wind-storm, a large sign on the roof of Murphy's book store, No. 532 Grant street, were wrenched from its fastenings and thrown, together with several hundred brick to the pavement below, the mass catching in its fall two young ladies who were passing, named Bella Cousley and Agnes Johnson, and an old man named Dennis McCarty. Miss Cousley was killed almost instantly, the sign striking her on the head and crushing her skull. Miss Johnson, when picked up, was in a condition of insensibility, but soon revived. Her head was badly cut, her nose and both legs broken, and her body terribly bruised. Her injuries, however, are not regarded as fatal. McCarty escaped with a few slight cuts and bruises. No blame is attached to Murphy for the accident, as the sign was not properly fastenings strong and in good condition.

Heirs Found.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 5.—Messrs. Kernan & Levy, attorneys at law, of this city, announce that they have found the heirs for the Levi or Well fortune, who have been advertised for in the New York papers for some time past. The fortune is very large, and is said to amount to \$500,000. Rosalie Well, widow of Joshua Levi, died in London many years ago, leaving this large amount, which she had inherited from her husband. The English Court of Chancery advertised for the German heirs, but they could not be found, they, the descendants of Hirsch Well, of Albuschler, Rheinpfalz, Germany, brother of Rosalie, having emigrated to America. It was only recently, when one of the papers containing the advertisement fell into the hands of Mr. Samuel Well, of this city, that he discovered that he was the person advertised for. Mr. Well has two brothers, also living in America. The lawyers say that the proof of their relationship to Rosalie Well Levi, who was their aunt, is indisputable.

A Hoosier Hawk Story.

COLUMBUS, IND., April 5.—Under an act of the Legislature the Commissioners of the county adopted an order that fifty cents each be paid out of the county treasury for hawk scalps. In the spring, when these birds of prey are most ravenous it has become quite an industry, as well as a matter of profit to capture them. Eli Reed, a farmer residing near here, is entitled to the belt for catching the largest number, and that, too, in somewhat of a novel manner, robbing all the old hunters of their laurels. Some days ago an old rooster died and was thrown in a lot back of the barn. In a day or so hawks were noticed feeding on the carcass. A steel trap was set, and soon a hawk was taken. This was repeated, then, in a week's time nineteen hawks had been caught. They were scalped, and yesterday delivered to the County Auditor, who issued a warrant on the County Treasures for \$9.50, in payment for them.

An Insane Youth's Deed.

CHICAGO, April 5.—It is just learned here that Edward Nash, an insane youth, aged twenty, this afternoon murdered his mother and sister, aged twenty-two and fifty-five years respectively, and then taking a horse and wagon fled. The scene of the tragedy is a farm-house five miles west of here. Addison Nash, the father, was away from home at the time. Returning this evening he discovered the lifeless bodies of his wife and daughter. Officers are in pursuit of the maniac. He was taken to an asylum a year ago, being then violent and dangerous. He recovered somewhat, and had lived at home for six months.

Dynamite Plot at Joliet.

JOLIET, ILL., April 5.—An infernal machine composed of a box filled with giant powder, nitro-glycerine and intricate machinery, so placed as to strike a percussion cap to explode, was found in the new court-house yesterday. It is thought that striking stone quarriesmen intended to blow up the building out of spite against the contractors, Saniger & Moody, and the Joliet Stone Company, who are securing a new force of men to fill their places. The striking stone quarriesmen claim the infernal machine to be a put up job to prejudice their cause in the public estimation.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Governor Mar-maduke and Congressman Bland have telegraphed Hon. Norman J. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, calling his attention to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Callaway County, this State, and asking him for the prompt issue of a proclamation of the power he possesses under acts of Congress for the suppression of the disease.

Crowd Struck by Lightning.

WACO, TEX., April 5.—During a thunder-storm this afternoon lightning struck a shed near which James B. Baker and a number of negroes were standing, and all were prostrated. Baker's injuries are pronounced fatal. Four colored men are lying in a critical condition.

Chinamen Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A fire in Chinatown, San Francisco, resulted in a loss of \$30,000, and three Chinese were burned to death.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Special Session.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Messrs. Allison, Platt, Plumb, Miller (N. Y.), Cockrell, Harris and Payne were appointed a committee to sit during the recess and take into consideration the contingent expenses of the Senate. Bulletin of Governor Grant's condition were read from the Secretary's desk.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Senate went into executive session. The nomination of Henry Pearson as postmaster at New York was confirmed. At four o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate resumed legislative session. Mr. Sanbury's resolution to suppress the spurious report from the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads was called up and adopted. At 4:20 o'clock p. m. Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate adjourn sine die. Carried.